

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 17th July 1886.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		English rule ...	814
Burmah ...	803	Increase of crimes ...	ib.
Burmese prisoners ...	ib.	The Finance Committee ...	ib.
Burmah ...	ib.	Dhuleep Singh ...	815
		The English Government in its different phases ...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Dhuleep Singh ...	ib.
(a)—Police—		Dherendronath Pal ...	ib.
Nil		Lord Dufferin and coercion ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The Income-tax ...	ib.
Mr. Manson of Chittagong ...	ib.	The English in India ...	ib.
The sale of a <i>Salgram</i> ...	ib.	The Finance Committee ...	816
The transfer of the Miresvari Munsifi ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin and the Native Press ...	ib.
The cost of registration of names ...	ib.	Dhuleep Singh ...	ib.
The abolition of the Original Side of the High Court ...	804	Indian candidates ...	ib.
and the establishment of a District Court ...		Simla as the Capital of India ...	ib.
Government's perseverance in unimportant matters, and ...		The mass meetings... ..	ib.
want of perseverance in matters calculated to benefit ...		Dhuleep Singh ...	817
the public ...	ib.	Exodus to the hills... ..	ib.
Accidental shooting of natives by Europeans ...	ib.	Dhuleep Singh ...	ib.
Oppression of coolies in Assam ...	ib.	The income-tax in Calcutta ...	ib.
A European shooting a native ...	ib.	The employment of natives in public offices ...	ib.
The Original Side of the High Court ...	806	Poona as capital of India ...	ib.
Reduction in the High Court ...	ib.	Sir Evelyn Baring ...	ib.
The killing of a coolie by a European ...	ib.	Condition of Dacca... ..	818
Babu Beharilal Mullick, Second Munsif of Midnapore ...	ib.	Dhuleep Singh ...	ib.
The Original Side of the High Court ...	806	Discontent among the Sikhs ...	ib.
Violence on females and its trial ...	ib.	Sufferings of Indians owing to disorder in Burmah ...	ib.
The trial of the case of rape brought against a Euro- ...	ib.	The dāk cess ...	ib.
pean named Pinches ...	807	Mismanagement of pounds ...	ib.
The abolition of the Original Side of the High Court ...	ib.	Defeat of Indian candidates for admission into Parlia- ...	ib.
Native and European Judges ...	ib.	ment ...	ib.
Increase of litigation ...	ib.	Tea-planters and coolies in Assam ...	819
Abolition of the Original Side of the High Court ...	ib.	Floods in Cachar and the Punjab ...	ib.
Sir Comer Petheram ...	808	The poverty of Indians ...	ib.
Reduction of the expenditure of the High Court ...	ib.	The exchange difficulty and wheat cultivation and ...	ib.
		cloth manufacturing in India ...	ib.
(c)—Jails—		Lord Dufferin and Dr. Hunter's lecture on Akbar's ...	820
Nil.		and Aurungzebe's policy ...	ib.
(d)—Education—		Dhuleep Singh ...	ib.
The Head Punditship of the Chittagong College ...	ib.	Oppression of the Maharani of Tikari and the Begum ...	ib.
Educational expenditure of India compared with that ...	ib.	of Bhopal by the English Government ...	ib.
of European countries and Cape Colony ...	809	Dhuleep Singh ...	ib.
Raising of schooling-fees in the mofussil ...	ib.	Discontent of educated natives ...	821
Abolition of colleges ...	ib.	The Finance Committee ...	ib.
The Entrance examination ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin and the Native Press ...	ib.
Text-books for East Bengal ...	ib.		
The Entrance examination ...	810	III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
Mr. Cotton ...	ib.	Appointment of Syed Amir Hossein as a Member of the ...	822
Babu Dvijadas Dutt ...	ib.	Legislative Council ...	
Abolition of colleges ...	ib.	Mussulman Members in the Viceregal and Bengal ...	ib.
Babu Shashi Bhusan Datta ...	ib.	Councils ...	ib.
The Lady Superintendent of the Bethune College ...	ib.	Imprisonment for debt ...	ib.
The educational expenditure of Bengal compared ...	ib.	Imprisonment for debt ...	ib.
with that of other provinces ...	ib.	Imprisonment for debt ...	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administra- ...		Imprisonment for debt ...	823
tion—			
The Calcutta Municipality ...	811	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nomination to the Munshigunj Local Board ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin and Native States ...	ib.
The raising of the water-tax ...	ib.	Lord Dufferin and Indore and Gwalior ...	ib.
Elections under the Local Self-Government Act ...	ib.	Government interference in Native States ...	ib.
Adulteration of ghee ...	ib.	Sir Lepel Griffin ...	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—			
The Tikari minor ...	812	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION ...	
Babu Banvihari Kapur ...	ib.	OF THE PEOPLE.	
The Maharani of Tikari ...	ib.	Nil.	
(g)—Railways and communications, including canals ...		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
and irrigation—		Nil	
(h)—General—		URIYA PAPERS.	
Nil.		Senior scholarships for Orissa ...	ib.
The Finance Committee and native officers ...	ib.	A dismissed Bengali clerk ...	ib.
The English in India ...	ib.	Scindia and Holkar ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin and the Native Press ...	813	Disputes in Kujung ...	824
Means of removing Government's financial difficulty... ..	ib.	The Finance Committee and salaries of native officials ...	ib.
Dhuleep Singh ...	ib.	The storm-waves in Orissa ...	ib.
The volunteering movement ...	ib.	The Indian Bankruptcy Bill ...	ib.
Mr. Grant Duff ...	814	The Pooree Municipality and interference with Hindu ...	ib.
		observances ...	ib.
		Uriya census Bengali ...	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAM.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	29th June 1886.
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	12th July 1886.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	9th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	20,000	13th ditto.
9	"Bhāratbási"	Ditto	3,000	10th ditto.
10	"Bhārat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	8th ditto.
11	"Bheri and Kushadaha"	Ditto	.....	9th ditto.
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	13th ditto.
13	"Chāruvartá"	Sherapore, Mymensingh	500	5th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	450	11th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	9th ditto.
16	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....
17	"Grāmvarṭá Prakāshiká"	Comercolly	500	
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
19	"Kamalá"	Calcutta	.....
20	"Musulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
23	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore	.....	3rd ditto.
24	"Navavibhākar Sādhāraní"	Calcutta	1,000	12th ditto.
25	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	3rd ditto.
26	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	9th ditto.
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	9th ditto.
28	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....	4th ditto.
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	8th ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	7th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	9th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	10th ditto.
33	"Sāptáhi"	Ditto	.....
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	10th ditto.
35	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottá, 24-Pergha.	1,000	12th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....
37	"Sudhápán"	Ditto	.....
38	"Sulabha Samāchár"	Ditto	3,000	
39	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	8th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	11th to 15th July 1886.
41	"Samvād Prabhāhar"	Ditto	200	12th to 17th ditto.
42	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	12th to 15th ditto.
43	"Samachār Chandriká"	Ditto	625	
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakāshiká"	Ditto	500	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
46	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	8th July 1886.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	500	12th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	10th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samāchár"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numá"	Calcutta	250	2nd and 9th July 1886.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	1st and 8th ditto.
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	2nd and 9th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	6th to 14th ditto.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	.....	July 1886.
59	"Shikṣābandhu"	Ditto	.....
60	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dīpiká"	Cuttack	200	3rd July 1886.
62	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Balasore	205	1st ditto.
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	3rd ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Projá Bandhu, of the 9th July, asks, who is responsible for the anarchy in Burmah? The only possible answer is that the English are solely responsible for it. They are strong. They may escape punishment in this world, but there is One above who will judge impartially.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 9th, 1886.

2. The *Samaya*, of the 9th July, says that a Bill to provide for the summary trial of Burmese prisoners will be introduced in the Viceregal Council on the 7th July. Jails have been filled up with Burmese prisoners. These must be disposed of some way or other. Lord Dufferin will certainly have to rue for the loss of life caused by him in Burmah. Does the Bible teach the destruction of those who come to seek protection?

SAMAYA,
July 9th, 1886.

3. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 12th July, says that Burmah is now passing through a period of great tribulation. The British officers are committing great oppression. The Burmese have risen in rebellion and are giving great trouble to these officers, and these and the police again are greatly harassing the peaceful population. The authorities in Burmah are acting very arbitrarily. People are being imprisoned right and left. The jails have become filled with men. There is no adequate machinery for bringing these men to trial and inflicting punishment upon the guilty. Government is therefore about to pass a law empowering Judges to dispose of the cases of these prisoners in a summary manner. Burmah is about to be ruined. There is now no law or order in that country.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 12th, 1886.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

4. The *Sansodhini*, of the 29th June, says that the people of Chittagong have been greatly troubled during the administration of Mr. Manson, the Magistrate. He puts implicit faith in Kali Babu, and this has produced mischievous results. Had Mr. Manson compared the accounts with the pass-book, so much money would not have been lost.

SANSODHINI,
June 29th, 1886.

5. The same paper, in noticing the sale of the property of Kali Babu, the Collector's Accountant, who has fled away, says that Kali Babu's family *Salgram*, too, has been sold. Though the writer is not an idolator, yet he cannot tolerate the idea that anybody's object of worship should be sold.

SANSODHINI.

6. The same paper disapproves of the re-transfer of the Miresvari Munsifi to Sitakund, whence it was transferred about seven years ago. There are more litigious men at Miresvari than at Sitakund, and its population is nearly double. The rainy season is at hand, and so the pleaders and others represented to the District Judge the difficulties they would have to meet with, in case the Munsifi was transferred in the rainy season, in erecting dwelling-houses, and so on. But the Judge has not listened to them. They have represented the matter to the High Court by telegram.

SANSODHINI.

7. The *Paridarshak*, of the 3rd July, says that the Chief Commissioner of Assam deserves the thanks of the people for bringing the cost of registration

PARIDARSHAK,
July 3rd, 1886.

of names in Sylhet quite within the means of the proprietors of estates. The cost is only Re. 1-1-6.

SAHACHAR,
July 7th, 1886.

8. The *Sahachar*, of the 7th July, says that all parties concerned will be gainers if the Original Side of the High Court is abolished, and a District Court of the nature recommended by the Finance Committee is established in Calcutta. Parties to suits that are decided in the Original Side are ruined on account of excessive expenditure. Government also has to suffer loss for maintaining the Original Side. Men cannot conduct cases in the Original Side without the help of Barristers and Attorneys. There is a league between Barristers and Attorneys, on account of which Barristers refuse to appear in a case unless an Attorney also is employed. An institution which is thus a source of loss to every party concerned, and which does not facilitate a satisfactory administration of justice, should not be maintained even for one day. Criminal cases also may be easily tried in the proposed District Court. Civilian Judges now try criminal cases in the High Court. Criminal cases in the proposed District Court also may be tried by Civilian Judges. There is also no Sessions case with whose decision native Judges may not be entrusted. Every criminal case may be tried in the proposed court with the help of a jury.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
July 8th, 1886.

Government's perseverance in unimportant matters, and want of perseverance in matters calculated to benefit the public.

9. The *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 8th July, referring to the rumour that Government will conduct the case of defamation brought by the deceased Mr. Miller against the Editor of the *Statesman*, says that, if Government had shown but a part of such perseverance in matters calculated to benefit the public, it would have entitled itself to the gratitude of all.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

10. The same paper referring to the accidental shooting of a native by a European, named Holmes, of the Jhelum Telegraph Department, and to the rumour that he has escaped with a fine of Rs. 10 for this, says that, though such accidental shooting is very common in India, it is rare in England though the English people in England are fonder of hunting than Anglo-Indians. Indeed, such cases of accidental shooting will not be put an end to except by severe punishment.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1886.]

Oppression of coolies in Assam.

11. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 8th July, asks, is the oppression of coolies in Assam never to end? Not a day passes in which the weak coolies and their defenceless females are not oppressed by Europeans in that province. The Jorehat correspondent of the *Indian Echo* has noticed a case of outrage committed on a female coolie in broad daylight by a European tea-planter. These oppressions will not cease until the offenders are adequately punished. But who will adequately punish European offenders?

BHARAT MIHIR.

A European shooting a native.

12. The same paper refers to the case of a European in Jhelum who accidentally shot a native. The man has been only fined Rs. 10. The shooting of natives has almost become a pastime with Europeans, who are rarely punished adequately for indulging in it. In the case here noticed the life of the deceased native was valued at Rs. 10. It would have been better to have completely let off the accused, instead of thus adding insult to injury as has been done in this case.

BHARAT MIHIR.

The Original Side of the High Court.

13. The same paper fully agrees in the suggestion of the Finance Committee, that the work of the Original Side of the High Court may, with advantage, be transferred to a District Judge or

Subordinate Judge, because if this is done, Government will be enabled to affect considerable savings whilst the public will not be losers in any way. If the proposal of the Finance Committee be accepted, pleaders will be allowed to conduct cases before the Court, which is to be created in place of the Original Side where Barristers alone are now permitted to practise. This arrangement regarding pleaders will considerably reduce the expensiveness of litigation, and thus benefit suitors. The objection that the cases will not be fairly tried under the proposed arrangement is perfectly groundless, considering that the District Judges and the Subordinate Judges satisfactorily do in the mofussil the work which is done in Calcutta by the Judges on the Original Side of the High Court. The Civilian Judges of the High Court can now sit on the Original Side, and there can be no objection to such Judges sitting as a District Court and trying suits, which are now tried on the Original Side. The High Court will remain the highest Appellate Court, and its power and prestige will not diminish by the abolition of the Original Side.

14. The *Samaya*, of the 9th July, says that the Finance Committee has asked the opinion of the High Court about abolishing the Original Side of that

Reduction in the High Court.

Court. The writer has no sympathy with the Finance Committee in this matter. The District Judges can try all cases; but the High Court is the highest tribunal in the land. It dispenses justice without any local prejudice. If the pay of the Judges be reduced, good men will not come as Judges, and the District Judges will act according to their individual whims. They will have not wholesome fear of a higher Court.

15. The *Pratikar*, of the 9th July, in noticing the case of a European murderer of a coolie at Jamalpore, says that the criminal has been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 200, and that the doctor has pronounced after examination that the man has died from the effects of a fall. There is no prospect of justice being done in this case.

16. The *Nava Medini*, of the 10th July, says that Babu Beharilal Mullik, the Second Munsiff of Midnapore, often cries out in a loud voice and uses obscene language in Court. On the 30th June a gentleman went to the Munsif's Court to see whether the vakeel engaged by his employer was in that Court, as the case for which he was engaged had come on for hearing before the District Judge; but a Mahomedan peon who was stationed at the door prevented him from entering the Court. On the man's persisting in entering the Court, he was pushed backward. He went to complain of the conduct of the peon to the munsif; but the peon dragged him before the Court and made a statement that the man was making a noise. On this the Munsif got incensed, and told the man that he would have to remain in custody unless he apologised. The man apologised because he was afraid that his employer's business would suffer unless he did so. The Munsif did not hear anything of what he said about the misconduct of the peon. The writer asks whether the Munsif has any authority to prevent anybody from going to a public court and whether he was justified in deciding this case without hearing both the parties. Unless the Munsif mends his ways, the respectable men of the place should try to teach him a lesson.

The Original Side of the High Court.

The sooner it is abolished the better. Why are vakeels excluded from

SAMAYA,
July 9th, 1886.

PRATIKAR,
July 9th, 1886.

NAVA MEDINI,
July 10th, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
July 10th, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
July 10th, 1886.

the Original Side. Is it impossible for any one except the gowned Barristers to understand petty cases in Calcutta?

18. The same paper says that one Pinches a tea-planter, committed rape on a coolie girl at a public place, and in the presence of a large number of men. The girl was strictly watched for fifteen days to prevent her going to Court. At last she succeeded in laying her complaint before the Magistrate at Jorehat. On the receipt of this news the writer asked his friends in Assam to engage pleaders on behalf of the coolie girl. The day after the next he received a telegram that the Magistrate had dismissed the case, because attempts were made to get the case transferred, and has brought a charge under section 211, Indian Penal Code, against the coolie girl without enquiring into the circumstances of the rape. The circumstances of the case stand thus. A coolie girl is violated by a European. The girl complains of it before an English Magistrate. Despairing of getting impartial justice at the hands of the Magistrate who holds illegal communications with the accused, she tried to get her case transferred. This incensed the Magistrate who dismissed the case, and abused those who drew up her petition. Unable to tolerate the idea that a coolie girl should lodge a complaint against one of his countrymen, he made over the girl to the Criminal Court to be tried under a section which provides for a punishment of not more than ten years. If Government likes, it can even now do justice to the poor girl. Her case has not been tried at all. She brought a serious charge against Pinches, but her case was not even investigated. The depositions were not recorded, and no judgment was passed. She wanted to transfer her case, the Magistrate should have granted her petition if he had had any regard for his good name. But instead of doing that he vented his spleen on the poor man who wrote the petition and dismissed the case. There may be some reason for this strange conduct of the Magistrate. Pinches committed the crime in broad daylight. If the Magistrate had gone into the evidence the matter would, perhaps, have been proved, without the Magistrate's being able to assign the least cause for disbelieving the witnesses. If he dismissed the case after going into the evidence, his judgment might have been reversed by the Appellate Courts, and so he acted as if he was very angry. The writer earnestly requests Government to try its best to get the case tried *de novo*, otherwise the planters will not be checked, and the chastity of Indian females will be a plaything in the hands of European monsters. The writer will not stop here. He will try his best at the risk of his life to secure justice to the girl. Though poor, he will still try his best. If a motion in the High Court is possible, he will make it.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 12th, 1886.

19. The *Naravibhakar Sadharani*, of the 12th July, referring to the case of rape brought by a female coolie named Khanta against one Pinches, the Manager of the Chaklatenga plantation in

The trial of the case of rape brought against an European named Pinches.

Jorehat, says that instead of the case having been properly tried, the plaintiff has been sent up for trial for instituting a false suit. If this is true, disgrace has been brought upon British rule. Whether the suit is true or false, it should have been properly tried. If it is true that the woman had prayed for the transfer of her case from the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, he was by law and in justice bound to grant that prayer. It was proved at the time of the Webb case that because the cases brought by coolies are not properly tried in the lower Courts, justice cannot be done in the higher Courts. In his resolution on the Webb case, Lord Ripon found fault with the lower Court which tried the case and directed the Chief Commissioner to provide against such injustice in lower Courts. The

Chief Commissioner also issued a circular in accordance with that direction, warning all Judicial Officers. Yet, after all this, such things are happening. Lord Dufferin and the Chief Commissioner of Assam should keep a sharp eye on what is going on in Jorehat. The High Court also has the right of taking notice of these things.

20. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th July, says that the proposal of the

SOM PRAKASH,
July 12th, 1886.

The abolition of the Original Side of the High Court.

Finance Committee for the abolition of the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court may appear good on the first view, but on closer inspection it will appear that the proposal, if carried out, will result in nothing but profit to Government and ruin to the parties. The Finance Committee has said that the carrying out of the proposal will result in reduction of expenditure. The expenditure for the Original Side exceeds its income by Rs. 68,055. The Government of no country derives any profit from the administration of justice. In England not half the money spent by Government for the administration of justice is recovered from the parties. Compared with the Courts of Germany and America, the Indian Courts appear to be places of trade. The Finance Committee is trying to increase the profit of Government from the sale of justice under the pretext of reduction of expenditure. In undisputed suits the expenses of the parties are not larger in the High Court than in Small Cause Courts. If those cases are transferred to a district court, the expenses of the parties will increase rather than diminish. If the unimportant work of the High Court is done by a Subordinate Judge, Government may save some money; but considering the number of cases in the Original Side, it does not appear that a District Judge and one or two Subordinate Judges will be able to do the work. The pressure of work is already so heavy in the High Court that some additional Judges are necessary.

21. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 12th July, says that it is not true that natives do not feel the least respect for the justice administered by European

Native and European Judges.

Judges in this country, but it is natural for them to believe that Native Judges can do better justice than European Judges. How can natives feel respect for the judgments of those officials who are foreigners, unacquainted with native manners and customs, hate natives at heart and whose chief object would seem to be to always put them down? Persons in the mofussil are frequently found to make motions in the High Court supported by affidavits praying for the transfer of their cases from files of particular European Judges to those of others. These affidavits and the remarks occasionally made by the Judges of the High Court, show that natives have no confidence in European Judges. Government should therefore replace these by Native Judges.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 12th, 1886.

22. The same paper says that the *Daily News* has admitted the very injurious consequences that have resulted from the increase of litigation among the

Increase of litigation.

people of this country, and has advised them to generally resort to arbitration for the settlement of their differences. This course used to be formerly followed, but under British rule the people have abandoned it. Government in a manner fosters the spirit of litigation among Indians, because its policy is to keep them ever disunited, weak and impoverished.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

23. The same paper says that though the abolition of the Original Side of the High Court is likely to considerably benefit the people of Calcutta, not a few Calcutta journals are opposing the proposed measure from interested motives. The writer, however, hopes that Lord

Abolition of the Original Side of the High Court.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

Dufferin will give effect to the suggestion of the Finance Committee in this connection.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 13th, 1886.

24. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th July, says that since his appointment as Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram is trying hard to remove the inconveniences of

the public. He is trying to expedite the decision of cases, and to abolish the Original Side of the High Court. The writer asks his Lordship to repeal some of the vexatious circulars on the subject of summonses, notices, notices of attachments, affidavits, and taking copies, which prevent many persons from resorting to the Courts.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 13th, 1886.

25. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 13th July, says that the way in which the Finance Committee wants to reduce the expenditure of the High Court, will deprive that court of its dignity. This court and the lower courts are bringing lakhs and lakhs of rupees to Government. If a rule be made making the institution of original suits from the mofussil in the High Court optional, people will rather go to the High Court than to the lower court. Because they have so great a regard for that Court. The writer does not approve the idea of giving extended powers to the Magistrates of Calcutta. The writer is glad, however, to learn that the Government knows nothing of the scheme of reducing the expenditure of the High Court as propounded by the Finance Committee.

(d)—Education.

SANSODHINI,
June 29th, 1886.

26. The *Sansodhini*, of the 29th June, in noticing the appointment of Babu Sasikumar Bhattacharjee as head

The head Punditship of the Chittagong College.

pundit of the Chittagong College remarks, that there is no necessity for having two pun-

dits for the College Department alone. The translating pundit could have done the work of teaching Sanskrit to the College classes very well.

SAHACHAR,
July 7th, 1886.

27. The *Sahachar*, of the 7th July, says that Government will gradually retire from the direction of high education. Government spends only one crore of rupees annually for the education of

Educational expenditure of India compared with that of European countries and Cape Colony.

India, which has a population of 200 millions, and an annual income of not less than 75 crores of rupees. Such niggardliness in the matter of educational expenditure is to be found in no other country. Two crores of rupees are spent annually for the educational expenditure of England and Wales which have a population of only 26,000,000. In the same proportion an educational expenditure of 7 crores annually for India will not be too much. For the education of the 3,800,000 people of Scotland about a crore of rupees is spent annually by the Home Government. Thus the same amount of money is spent for the education of 3,800,000 people of Scotland, that is spent for the education of the 200 millions of Indians. Seventy-three lakhs of rupees are spent annually for the education of 5,200,000 people of Ireland. Still the Irish are not satisfied. What efforts is the English Government not making for satisfying the Irish? For the education of 1,200,000 people of Cape Colony 9 lakhs of rupees are spent annually. Because the people of the Colonies possess the power of self-government and have control over their own finances, they enjoy happiness in every respect. India will have to suffer such injustice as niggardliness in the matter of educational expenditure so long as she does not obtain the power of self-government. The income of India is not small. It is larger than the income of any European country except England, France, and Russia. Such an arrangement as the fixing of the annual educational expenditure of a country which has an annual income of 75 crores at one crore, can be found in unfortunate India alone.

28. The *Samaya*, of the 9th July, says that the school authorities in the mofussil are raising schooling fees by 200 per cent. and even 400 per cent. This will prove a great obstacle to mass education. There

Raising of schooling fees in the mofussil.

was a girls' school in a village which used to get a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5 only. The authorities reduced the grant to Rs. 3, because the people could not pay schooling fees. The writer does not think that reduction of the grant was justifiable in this case. Many village *pathsálas* and girls' schools have been closed in East Bengal owing to these reductions of grant. Government desires the abolition of high education; does it desire the abolition of mass education also? The writer hopes that Government will remedy these evils as far as the *pathsálas* and girls' schools are concerned after proper enquiry.

29. The *Projá Bandhu*, of the 9th July, says that schooling fees do not cover half the expenses of the Berhampore College, and so Government wants to

Abolition of colleges.

abolish it to save expenditure. The writer thinks that, instead of abolishing it altogether, teachers on smaller salaries should be appointed with a view to reduce the college expenditure. If Government can give a small fraction of the money it wastes in exodus to the hills, the Berhampore College need not be abolished.

It is rumoured that the Rajshahye and Kishnagore Colleges also will be abolished. Has Sir Rivers Thompson lost his senses? Are the Colleges to be abolished simply for the purpose of reducing expenditure, or with a view to ruin high education and the prospects of natives? The glorious deeds of Sir Rivers are innumerable.

30. The *Bheri*, of the 9th July, approves the proposal made by Mr. Tawney to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for certain changes in the subjects

The Entrance examination.

for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, with the view of affording livelihood to young men. If the proposal be carried into effect, the country will be greatly benefited.

31. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 10th July, says that the newspapers are writing very strongly against Babu Ramsunder on the subject of the selection

Text-books for East Bengal.

of text-books for East Bengal. But the Babu does not come forward to contradict any of their statements. Many say that as the list comes out under the signature of Mr. Hill, the Babu cannot be blamed at all. But, says the writer, Mr. Hill is a new man. He is not likely to know much about what his predecessors did, and as is everywhere the case, he had to depend much upon his head assistant. The established practice in the matter of the selection of text-books in East Bengal is that the Inspector selects text-books for the first three classes, and for the other classes selection is made by Deputy Inspectors. The Deputy Inspectors' lists come to the office as usual, and Tarack Babu, a Deputy Inspector, requested the Inspector to compile a list of text books for those classes from which students do not go to public examinations, names of more books than one being included in the list for each class. On the receipt of Tarak Babu's report, Mr. Hill entrusted the work of compilation to the head assistant. This was the reason why so many authors have become losers, and why the Babu has succeeded in carrying out his plans.

32. The same papers hears that henceforth students who get 25 marks in each subject and 83 marks in the aggregate will pass in the Entrance examination.

The Entrance examination.

The writer thinks that the Entrance examination is becoming more and more difficult every year. It will be well if the minimum pass mark be reduced.

SAMAYA,
July 9th, 1886.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 9th, 1886.

BHERI,
July 9th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI,
July 10th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI.

BHARAT BASI,
July 10th, 1886.

33. The same paper says that the appointment of Mr. Cotton to the Senate of the Calcutta University has given it a new life. Mr. Cotton should be appointed to the Syndicate. Men like Dr. Rajendralal Mitra also should be appointed members of the Syndicate.

BHARAT BASI

34. The same paper says that Babu Dvijadas Dutt, Professor, Bethune College, will soon proceed to England as one of the agricultural scholars of the Government of Bengal. Government has yet done nothing to provide these scholars with suitable appointments; but it has made a rule that they should not study any other subject than agriculture. Then what are they to do?

BANGABASI,
July 10th, 1886.

35. The *Bangabasi*, of the 10th July, says that Government wants to abolish the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges. The Midnapore College is very nearly self-supporting. Had Government spared only a very small fraction of its expenses for its residence in the hills, these two colleges could have been maintained. Government is withdrawing from the direction of high education on the pretext of encouraging mass education. It thinks that if high education is abolished the natives will not hate Anglo-Indians so bitterly as they now do. This is natural; but the mistake committed by Lord Macaulay and others cannot now be rectified. And is there any certainty that the money saved by the abolition of the colleges will be all spent on mass education? The cost of the Berhampore College is much greater than its income; but the local public is not responsible for this state of things. It is necessary to maintain a college at Berhampore. Government will not keep one there. The people are poor, and cannot maintain it. Maharani Surnamoyi is the only person who can maintain it. But a certain gentleman is very busy in collecting subscriptions for the college without the assistance of the Maharani. The writer is very sorry at this. Moorshedabad cannot afford to pay Rs. 10,000, while the Maharani can pay Rs. 10,00,000.

SANJIVANI,
July 10th, 1886.

36. The *Sanjivani*, of the 10th July, says that the transfer of Dr. P. K. Rai in the place of Mr. Gough to the Presidency College has made the Philosophy chair at Dacca vacant. Had Mr. Croft been in India, Babu Shashi Bhushan Datta, one of the Professors of the Dacca College, would have got it, for the remark which Mr. Croft wrote on the Philosophy paper of the Babu when he appeared in the M. A. examination reflected great credit on the Babu.

SANJIVANI

37. The same paper is glad to notice that the Lady Superintendent of the Bethune College will soon be married to the great relief of the teachers, both male and female, of the college. The claims of Miss Chandra Mukhi Basu, M.A., to this appointment are very great. They should not be overlooked. If a lady educated in England be required for the purpose, there is Miss Chakravarti, the daughter of the late Dr. Chakravarti, who has received a very good education in England, and is willing to come to India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 12th, 1886.

38. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 12th July, says that it has shown that the educational expenditure of no other civilized country in the world is so small as that of India. The English Government again is more niggardly towards Bengal in the matter of educational expenditure than towards other provinces. In all civilized countries the expenditure of a country is fixed according to its

income. In India alone an opposite policy is followed. Of all Indian provinces Bengal has the largest income. The expenditure of the different provinces should be fixed in proportion to their income. But this rule is not observed in any item of expenditure. While the educational expenditure of Madras is one-fiftysixth of its income, that of Bombay one-fiftieth of its income, that of the North-Western Provinces one-fiftyfifth of its income, that of the Punjab is one-thirtyfourth of its income, that of the Central Provinces is one-twentyfourth of its income, and that of Assam is one-thirtyfourth of its income, that of Bengal is only one-sixtyseventh of its income. While the people of Madras contribute towards the educational expenditure as much as thirteen-seventeenths of the sum spent by Government for education, the people of Bengal contribute as much as twenty-six-twenty-ninths of the educational expenditure of their Presidency. Thus the people of no other Indian province spend so much for education as Bengal. Even the people of Madras who have been said by the Education Commission to take the greatest interest in education do not spend so much.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal administration.*

39. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 8th July, says that the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality are gradually enhancing the rate of the house-tax in the metropolis. But this will not bring them adequate income. The editor suggests the imposition of octroi duties, and the taking of the business of Fire Insurance in their own hands by the municipality, as the best means of augmenting their income.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1886.

40. The *Sārasvat Patra*, of the 10th July, says that the Sub-divisional Officer of Muunshigunge recommended the appointment of two Mahomedan and three Hindu gentlemen to the Local Board at Muunshigunge on behalf of Government. But rumour has it that the Magistrate has cancelled the nomination of the Hindu gentlemen, and has recommended three Mahomedans in their place. The writer does not understand under what law the Magistrate can do so.

SARASVAT PATRA,
July 10th, 1886.

41. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 12th July, cannot understand why the water-tax has been raised in Calcutta. The water-supply is the same as before. The want of water felt in Burra Bazar has not been supplied.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 12th, 1886.

42. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 12th July, says that the elections at Raipore in Bankura are over. Two persons have applied to the Magistrate for holding the elections again owing to some irregularities, but the result of their application is not yet known.

DAINIK,
July 12th, 1886.

Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the elections at Barripore in the 24-Pergunnahs have been wretchedly conducted. There are many educated men in the thana, but none of them applied for memberships beforehand. One Kedar Nath Chowdhuri applied at the polling station, and the Magistrate granted his application without consulting the voters. Several gentlemen asked for re-election; but the Magistrate requested them to apply first. The writer prays for holding the elections anew.

DAINIK.

43. The *Dainik*, of the 15th July, complains that the ghee sold in the bazars is generally adulterated with lard. Dr. Simpson says that the adulteration does

DAINIK.

not affect health ; but he should have known that lard is never taken by good Hindus, and that many Hindu widows have given up the use of ghee for this reason. Though the adulteration does not affect health, it is a form of cheating, but the Police Commissioner takes no notice of this form of cheating.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 9th, 1886.

44. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 9th July, says that the Tikari minor should not be entrusted to the care of his father, a monster in human shape, who has killed his wife. The minor is only three years of age. Government should soon make some satisfactory arrangement for the protection of the boy, otherwise the poor creature will soon have to join its mother in the next world.

The Tikari minor.

BANGABASI,
July 10th, 1886.

45. The *Bangabási*, of the 10th July, is glad to notice that Baboo Banvihari Kapur has been appointed the sole Manager of the Burdwan Raj estate with an increase of Rs. 500 in his pay. He is likely to have an Assistant Manager. The writer will be glad if the Assistant be a Bengali. Banvihari Baboo is known to be an able, dutiful and experienced man. He is likely to take greater interest in the management of the Raj estate than anybody else.

Baboo Banvihari Kapur.

BHARAT BASI,
July 10th, 1886.

46. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 10th July, says that the treatment received by the Maharani of Tikari at the hands of the Collector of Gya, who was not worthy of being her servant, is not unknown to the public. In any other country Government officers would not have ventured to practise so much oppression, and Mr. Bolton would have been made over to the Criminal Court for indirectly causing the death of the Maharani. But in India a Collector is a great power, and the Board of Revenue and Government openly support their guilty officers. It is crying in the wilderness in India to complain of the evil deeds of officials. Government was perfectly aware that the Maharani had been ill-treated. Why should it otherwise decorate her with a title only three days after her death? Though the English Government inflicts no punishment on Mr. Bolton, he will have to appear before a Tribunal which knows no distinction of caste, colour or creed. But now the question is, in whose hands is the management of the extensive estates of the Maharani to be entrusted? The Maharani has left a child of three years of age, after whose death the property will go to her husband—the husband who was the cause of all her sufferings, and with whom she never agreed. Now the question is, whether the husband should be entrusted with the administration of her property. The writer does not think that the husband should have the charge. If any other relative of the Maharani is not willing to take that charge, it should be taken by Government.

The Maharani of Tikari.

(h)—General.

AL PUNCH,
July 2nd, 1886.

47. *Al Punch*, of the 2nd July, gives a cartoon in which native officers are represented as crowded together on a tree, and European officers are represented as remaining apart from one another on another tree. The Finance Committee is represented as going to wield a clipping instrument among the ranks of the native officers. The Editor remarks :—" Fool ! Don't you see where the instrument should be applied !"

The Finance Committee and native officers.

PARIDARSHAK,
July 3rd, 1886.

48. The *Paridarshak*, of the 3rd July, says that the centre of the Civil Service examination should be transferred to India, and that the passed students should be

The English in India.

made to remain in India for some time to learn the manners and customs of the natives. The natives should have the privilege of defending their own country. At the present moment they have not the means even of defending themselves from the attacks of wild animals and dacoits.

Lord Dufferin often praises natives for their loyalty, but the policy which he pursues does not show that he thinks them loyal. If he trusts natives, why has not the Arms Act been repealed, and why are natives refused the privilege of entering the volunteer corps? To defend India against foreign invasion, England will have to spend large sums of money and import a large number of European soldiers; but if the natives are trained in arms, millions will lay down their lives to ward off the invasion.

49. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 5th July, says that Lord Dufferin wants to clip the wings of the native papers, and so the

Lord Dufferin and the Native Press.

native papers have no refuge. The native papers are not disloyal. They write in good faith for the redress of grievances. Lord Lytton was an enemy of the native press. He clipped its wings. But did the native Press breathe sedition in those days? Was a mutiny possible in those days when the Press was gagged? The fact is, Government has become exceedingly suspicious. It should know that confidence begets confidence.

CHARU VARTÁ,
July 5th, 1886.

50. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 8th July, completely approves of the following proposals made by the *Bangabás* for the removal of the financial difficulty of Government on account of the exchange rates:—

SURABHI & PATÁKA,
July 8th 1886.

- (1) Those Englishmen in England who receive pension from the Government of India should be paid in rupees and not in pounds.
- (2) The allowance now given to successful candidates in the Civil Service examination should be discontinued.

51. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 8th July, says that Dhuleep Singh has written a letter to the newspapers to the effect that he has refused the allowance which

Dhuleep Singh.

the Government of India was willing to give him, and is returning to Europe. He further says that if the Government of India prevents him from appealing to the generosity of the native princes for pecuniary aid as he intends to do, he will transfer his allegiance to some other European power. The writer observes that Government has by its extremely unjust conduct towards Dhuleep Singh brought about this unsatisfactory state of things. The Indian taxpayers are not unwilling to give Dhuleep Singh his due. Why has then Government treated Dhuleep so ungenerously? Will he not meet with a kind reception in Russia? And if he does seek the protection of that power, will that be very desirable?

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th 1886.

52. The same paper says that the *Pioneer* seems at length to have changed its tone in regard to the volunteering movement, and is now not unwilling

The volunteering movement.

to see loyal and trusty natives enrolled as volunteers. Government is doing a great injustice by distrusting Indians. There is now hardly a single person in the country who does not desire the permanence of the British Empire in India. In spite of the hundred acts of injustice and oppression committed by Europeans in this country, and in spite of the fact that Anglo-Indians are perpetually giving offence to natives, these are partial to English rule. Even if Government cannot consider natives sincerely loyal, what harm is there in its regarding them as loyal from interested motives?

BHARAT MIHIR.

The loyalty of natives may be designated in any way which may be considered proper, but of one thing the writer can assure Government, namely, that if natives are entrusted with arms, these will never be used against Englishmen.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1886.

53. The same paper says that the people of Madras are fortunate indeed in having Mr. Grant Duff as their Governor. He has done everything which

Mr. Grant Duff.

may cause harrassment to a people. He is a man of a queer disposition. He does not read native papers, does not converse with natives, and does not know even the ordinary courtesies shown to gentlemen. The case of the unfortunate Mirasedars of Tanjor is well known. These men a few days ago sent a deputation to Mr. Grant Duff with a memorial in the expectation of receiving justice. The Governor was at first unwilling to receive the deputation, but was at length induced by his Chief Secretary to do so. He, however, received their memorial, and made it over to the Secretary without saying anything to the deputation. Mr. Grant Duff was in this instance not only guilty of showing discourtesy to gentlemen, but also of neglecting his duty for doing which he is paid by Government. Such scandalous conduct on the part of a Governor was never before witnessed. Mr. Grant Duff has even gone beyond Sir Rivers Thompson. When will the official career of such a ruler come to an end, and the people of India find rest?

BHARAT MIHIR.

54. The same paper says that although under English rule the people of India enjoy many material advantages, and their condition shows signs of external prosperity, still they are becoming increasingly weak, both physically and mentally. Poverty has destroyed the vigour of their body and the independence of their mind. High education has produced aspirations in the minds of natives, which Government is not disposed to satisfy. Government does not wish to confer upon natives any post higher than that of clerks. It is now anxious to discontinue high education. Justice is not as a rule done when natives and Europeans are opposing parties. Famines have become of frequent recurrence under British rule. Population has increased; but measures have not been adopted for increasing the fertility of the soil and bringing waste lands under cultivation, whilst a large quantity of food-grains is exported from this country to England. English competition has destroyed native industries and manufactures, and reduced large numbers of native artizans to beggary. Drunkenness has increased under British rule.

English rule.

perity, still they are becoming increasingly weak, both physically and mentally. Poverty has destroyed the vigour of their body and the independence of their mind. High education has produced aspirations in the minds of natives, which Government is not disposed to satisfy. Government does not wish to confer upon natives any post higher than that of clerks. It is now anxious to discontinue high education. Justice is not as a rule done when natives and Europeans are opposing parties. Famines have become of frequent recurrence under British rule. Population has increased; but measures have not been adopted for increasing the fertility of the soil and bringing waste lands under cultivation, whilst a large quantity of food-grains is exported from this country to England. English competition has destroyed native industries and manufactures, and reduced large numbers of native artizans to beggary. Drunkenness has increased under British rule.

BHARAT MIHIR.

55. The same paper says that the increase of crimes under English rule is due to the increasing difficulty experienced by the people in earning their

Increase of crimes.

livelihood. The rulers should conduct the work of administration in a disinterested spirit, and with a view to benefit the subject people.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 9th, 1886.

56. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 9th July, says that Government is in want of money, still it is wasting its resources in such undertakings as the Burmese war,

The Finance Committee.

the delimitation of the Afghan boundary, and so on, in spite of the recurrence of famines and floods every year which ruin the people. Government cannot mitigate their sufferings because it has no money. Government, though unable to help the people, can impose oppressive taxes on them. Whether they starve or whether they live on half rations they must provide Government with money sufficient for bribing the Amir, for making war upon Burmah, for increasing the army, and for like purposes. The writer thinks that considerable savings can be effected by reducing the pay of the highly-paid European officers, by reimposing the import duties, and by employing natives in all offices under the State.

57. The same paper says that there must be some great power behind Dhuleep Sing, or he perhaps will get the assistance of some other power in a short time.

Dhuleep Sing.

If Russia can get Dhuleep Sing, the English will have reason for fear. Dhuleep may be thoroughly helpless, but when he has returned to his ancestral faith, and has obtained the sympathy of the Sikh nation, he will not be a mean enemy if he gets the support of Russia. Government has been very wrong in ill-treating Dhuleep.

58. The *Samaya*, of the 9th July, says that when the English were a

The English Government in its different phases.

new power in this country, when they were weaker than the native powers, when they required the help of the natives, they treated the natives on equal terms and tried to do them good. When the English were engaged in continual warfare, the natives looked upon them as their lords, and the Sepoys used to protect Europeans even at the risk of their lives. The English were able to extend their Empire because the natives were loyal.

At the next stage the English wanted to enjoy their new Empire which had been consolidated by great wars. This is the stage when race distinctions were created.

At the third, or the present stage, the English have become fond of luxury. They do not treat the natives as their equals. They do not look to the welfare of the people. They have become insincere. They raise hopes in the minds of natives, and then disappoint them. When Lord Dufferin came to India, he did not fail to win the admiration of natives. So long as friendly relations are not established between the rulers and the ruled, neither is likely to prosper.

59. In publishing a translation of the letter written by Dhuleep Sing to the *Times of India*, the same paper expresses its bitter sorrow at the fate of the

Dhuleep Sing.

son of the Lion of the Punjab, and asks the British Government to do him justice.

60. The *Pratikar*, of the 9th July, says that if any one points out the defects of Government or of its officers he cannot escape: but if any one depicts these

Dhirendranath Pal.

defects as merits and abuses natives, he is sure to rise. Babu Dhirendranath Pal has secured a Government appointment for himself by abusing Surendranath Banerjee and by crying down the mass meetings in the *Englishman* newspaper. How long will this state of things last in India?

61. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin wants to adopt a thoroughly coercive policy in the government of India.

Lord Dufferin and coercion.

He wants to abolish high education, to put a stop to political agitation, and to gag the press. He has written to the Secretary of State for India on all the subjects. But will his wicked designs be carried into effect?

62. The same paper says that the over-zealous officers of Government do not look to the hardship they inflict on poor people who find it difficult to maintain

The income-tax.

their families in securing larger income for Government. They often assess at Rs. 500 men whose income rarely comes up to Rs. 200. The writer hopes that the assessors will not ruin poor people by one stroke of the pen. The district authorities also should remember this.

63. The same paper says that, under English rule, the natives cannot see their rulers, cannot make their grievances

The English in India.

known to those who rule them, though they pay their rulers handsomely in order that these may enjoy comforts. This is a curious policy. It was never before adopted in this country. Brute force

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 9th, 1886.

SAMAYA,
July 9th, 1886.

SAMAYA.

PRATIKAR,
July 9th, 1886.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

is not necessary for the government of any country. The work of government can be carried on by the use of conciliatory language. The people do not know whether their rulers sympathize with them. The English will then succeed in ruling the country smoothly when the natives will be allowed to state their grievances before them freely; otherwise all coercive laws will avail nothing.

BHERI,
July 9th, 1886.

64. The *Bheri*, of the 9th July, says that if the proposal made by the Finance Committee for the permanent location of public offices at Simla be carried out, not only will the officers be greatly inconvenienced, but work also will greatly suffer. Bengalis who will be banished for ever from their families and home by being required to stay at Simla throughout the year will not be able to endure the severe cold in winter. Government will not give them extra allowances, and so many respectable gentlemen will have to live on half rations.

BHERI.

65. In referring to the conversation between the Viceroy and Babu Pratap Chandra Mozumdar on the subject of the Native Press, and to the desire expressed by the Viceroy to clip the wings of the native editors unless they modify their tone, the same paper says that the Viceroy should bear in mind the saying—*vox populi vox dei*. The writer does not deny that the Native Press is rather severe in its criticisms on measures of Government; but he asks the Viceroy to enquire about the cause of the change of its tone which was not so bad during the administration of Lord Ripon. If independent criticism is to be regarded as abuse there is no necessity for publishing newspapers.

Lord Dufferin and the Native Press.

BANGABASI,
July 10th, 1886.

66. The *Bangabasi*, of the 10th July, says that the English have become greatly frightened at the letter written by Dhuleep Singh. Some say he has become insane, others again call him a rebel. He has distinctly said that, unless the English satisfy his claims, he will seek the protection either of France or of Russia. If the Russians can get Dhuleep Singh, they will be able to invade India. If Dhuleep comes with the invading Russian army, no Sikh is likely to take up arms against him. The tone of the letter is not good.

Dhuleep Singh.

SANJIVANI,
July 10th, 1886.

67. The *Sanjivani*, of the 10th July, is very sorry that both the Indian candidates have been defeated at the Parliamentary elections. It would have been very glad had they been properly returned. But the election of two candidates will not end the miseries of India. Ireland has 103 members, and still its sufferings have not been alleviated.

Indian candidates.

SANJIVANI.

68. The same paper says that Simla will not become the Capital of India. Many Europeans desired the transfer of the Capital with all their heart. The Finance Committee recommended the transfer, but the opposition of Messrs. Elliot and Bliss has prevented it. It has, however, been arranged that the Military Secretariats will be permanently located at Simla and the other Secretariats at Calcutta. It now remains for the authorities to accept the proposal.

Simla as the Capital of India.

SANJIVANI.

69. The same paper says that the mass meetings are a good means of giving political education to the masses. Every patriot should join in these meetings. Rumour has it that Government will oppose the spread of this mass education; but it is not likely to succeed in its endeavours. The English say that they do good to the country; but they cannot do any good if they oppose such mass education. It is foolish to go against the current.

The mass meetings.

70. The *Sarasvat Patra*, of the 10th July, says that, though the *Pioneer* and others are characterising the letter written by Dhuleep Singh as the production of a disturbed brain, yet Government should not pooh-pooh it. If Dhuleep Singh really goes to any other power and tells the tale of his woe, Government is sure to be put to shame.

SARASVAT PATRA,
July 10th, 1886.

71. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 10th July, hears that some of the inferior officers of Government are so determined in the matter of their residence in the hills that they want to import clerks from the Punjab, who will agree to live at Simla. The writer is not sure whether this rumour is true. But will be nothing wonderful even if this prove to be correct.

BHARAT BASI,
July 18th, 1886.

72. The same paper, though it does not approve of the tone of the letter written by Dhuleep Singh, cannot deny that he has been grossly ill-treated. The writer has grave doubts as to whether the last letter attributed to Dhuleep Singh is his own writing. No European Power is likely to entertain Dhuleep Singh as a guest. Even Russia is not likely to do so, for she is in want of money, and the entertainment of Dhuleep Singh will in no way help her in her schemes with regard to India.

BHARAT BASI.

73. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin imposed the income-tax by one stroke of his pen and gave assurances that he would see that its realization was not attended with oppression; but the way the tax is being realised is likely to create great discontent. The oppressions practised by Mr. Goodricke, the Collector of Calcutta, have induced many shop-keepers to wind up their business. Business in his office is carried on in a very high-handed manner, and gentlemen are treated with great discourtesy. Formerly the objectors used to get a post card fixing the dates of hearing of their objections; but no such thing is done now. The notices are given on a board at the Collector's office. People find it difficult to find out their names from the long list. The objectors who expect a notice often find their shops suddenly attached by a court peon ready with a bell for holding an auction. These things should be remedied without any loss of time.

BHARAT BASI.

74. The same paper has no objection to the rule proposed by the *Englishman* newspaper that natives should be paid a lower rate of remuneration than Europeans if a corollary be added to the rule that no Englishman is to be appointed to any office as long as there are eligible natives to be found in the country for it. If this be done, public expenditure may be reduced; otherwise not.

BHARAT BASI.

75. The same paper thinks that if Lord Randolph Churchill is appointed Secretary of State for India, he is likely to propose the removal of the Capital to Poona, because in that case Government will not be under the necessity of going to the hills. The writer cannot approve of this place, because the removal of the Capital there will require a large outlay for buildings at Poona, and all the large buildings at Calcutta will become useless. If the rulers cannot bear the heat of Calcutta, they should not accept service in India at all. The natives cannot spend large sums of money for their comfort.

BHARAT BASI.

76. The same paper congratulates the people of Madras on the prospect of Sir Evelyn Baring being appointed their Governor. That province is sure to prosper which will get as its ruler a man trained by Lord Ripon.

BHARAT BASI.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 11th, 1886.

77. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 11th July, says that Dacca was never blessed with a better Commissioner than Mr. Larminie. Mr. Manisty, the Magistrate, and Mr. Harris, the Joint-Magistrate of Dacca, too are prudent men. Babu Anandra Chandra Sen is a wise and good man. If these try, they can do much good. Many estates are sold for the arrears of road cess and other small imposts. Sometimes the proprietors do not get even a notice of the sale of their properties for these arrears, though properties of great value are often sold for trifling sums of money. The able officers can by sending notices, &c., by post, and by publishing proclamations in newspapers relieve proprietors from the hands of peons, who treat them with great contumely. Realization of rent has become impossible in many places since the introduction of Act VIII of 1885, owing to the uncertainty of the area of land and of the rate of rent. Government should make a survey and prepare the rent-roll. Any negligence in this matter is likely to be attended with disastrous results. Agrarian disturbances have commenced.

DACCA PRAKASH.

78. The same paper says that Dhuleep Sing has not done any great wrong in writing the letter to the *Times of India*, considering the state of his feelings, compounded as they are of indignation, mortification, and sorrow. But the writer warns Dhuleep that the misfortune which has plunged him in deep misery may yet lead him to the prison. He has by this time, thinks the writer, thoroughly understood the English character.

DACCA PRAKASH,

79. The same paper hears a rumour that the inclusion of 1,000 Sikh soldiers in the police force has made them feel themselves insulted. Such a feeling among soldiers is a reason for great apprehension. Fear of loss of caste and a sense of insult among the sepoys led to the mutiny of 1857. The banishment of Dhuleep has already made the Sikhs discontented, and now if they feel insulted, a great commotion is sure to follow.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 12th, 1886.

80. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 12th July, referring to the necessity for employing 24,000 troops in Burmah, says that Government did not listen to the advice of natives on account of its greed of territory, but now natives are suffering for its policy. The more troops are sent, the more money will be necessary, and the more will Indians have to suffer.

DAINIK,
July 12th, 1886.

81. The *Dainik*, of the 12th July, says that the dák cess was imposed at a time when there was no postal arrangement in the country, and the imposition of the cess was not objectionable, but its continuation up to the present day, when the post office has become a paying institution, is open to serious objection. The Maharaja of Durhanga has objected to the payment of this cess, and other payers of the cess in Behar have expressed their dissatisfaction at its continuance. Government is requested to take this matter into its consideration.

DAINIK,

82. A correspondent of the same paper says that the lower classes of people at Nakasipara often take out cattle from their sheds in private houses at night and put them in pounds for which they get a commission of four to six pice per cattle. This has become a serious nuisance to the people. Government is requested to look to the oppression thus practised by the pound-keeper at Nakasipara.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 12th, 1886.

83. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 12th July, says that the defeat of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghosh and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the Parliamentary mission into Parliament.

elections has caused great disappointment to the natives of India. But it cannot be said that all natives are sorry for these two gentlemen. Many are sorry at the thought that one cannot expect much at the hands of Englishmen who could thus cruelly disappoint a subject people. But by giving Mr. Lal Mohan Ghosh a seat in Parliament, the English could have benefited themselves more than they would have benefited natives of India. Had they done this, they could have easily for at least 50 years to come done any act of injustice to India without evoking any opposition or protest from natives, while Mr. Ghosh, single-handed, would not have been able to oppose Government in any matter. On the other hand, as far as natives are concerned, the success of Mr. Ghosh at the elections would have probably injured their cause, inasmuch as his success might have induced Government to show less favour to Indians than it does at present.

84. Referring to a case of kicking a female coolie by a European which has resulted in the death of her child and of another case of outrage committed by another

Tea-planters and coolies in Assam.

European on another female in Assam, the same paper says that, considering that European managers of tea-gardens in Assam are mostly unmarried men, that they live alone, that the gardens are far from towns and cities, that the managers are addicted to drinking, that they are the absolute masters of the coolies, and that the police and the judicial officers are often the friends of the managers, it is but natural that they should be tempted to commit oppression. What is strange, however, is that Anglo-Indians support their wrong-doings and Government winks at them.

85. The same paper observes, in reference to the recent floods in Cachar and the Punjab, that they have caused considerable loss. The local authorities,

Floods in Cachar and the Punjab.

however, cannot for want of funds grant adequate relief to the sufferers. But even the little that they are able to grant at present will have to be discontinued if, at the advice of the Finance Committee, the funds now placed at the disposal of the authorities are reduced.

86. The *Navavibhakar Sadhāranī*, of the 12th July, says that, while the average annual income of a man in Eng-

The poverty of Indians.

land is Rs. 350, the average annual income of an Indian is only Rs. 20. How wretched is then the condition of India! In spite of this wretched state of Indians the English officials find Indians happy, and the Anglo-Indians and many English statesmen proclaim the news of India's prosperity before the world. But of this income of Rs. 20 an Indian has to pay Rs. 3 in the shape of taxes which leaves only Rs. 17. But supposing an Englishman to pay Rs. 30 as taxes out of his income of Rs. 350, there remain Rs. 320. Thus, even if Indians had to pay no taxes, the income of an Englishman after deducting the amount paid by him in the shape of taxes would have amounted to sixteen times the income of an Indian. How can English officials and English statesmen, the income of each of whose countrymen is on an average sixteen times that of Indians call India prosperous? Even supposing the average annual income of an Indian to amount to Rs. 27 at which figure Sir Evelyn Baring puts it, the income of an Englishman is nearly twelve times that of an Indian.

87. The same paper says that, owing to the exchange difficulty in British and independent America, the exports, from those territories have been diminishing.

The exchange difficulty, and wheat cultivation and cloth manufacturing in India.

It has become very advantageous to English merchants to import goods from India on account of the exchange difficulty. They are purchasing goods worth Re. 1 for ten annas. As soon as the exchange difficulty is solved in Europe, it will be solved in America, and the English market will be filled with American wheat. Then the English

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 12th, 1886.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 12th, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,

merchants will not be able to compete with American merchants by importing wheat from India, and the export of Indian wheat will at once stop. In that case the Indian cultivators, who are now engaged wholly in the cultivation of wheat owing to the encouragement given by English merchants, will be placed in great difficulty. They suffered in this manner for cultivating cotton to the exclusion of all other crops owing to the extensive sale of Indian cotton during the American Civil War. Cloth manufacturing in India has prospered a little owing to the exchange difficulty. But a re-action will set in when that difficulty is solved.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
SADHARANI.
July 12th, 1886.

88. The same paper cannot determine why Dr. Hunter recently thought it proper to teach an historical lesson by contrasting Akbar's and Aurungzebe's rule. It was not necessary to teach this lesson

during Lord Ripon's just administration. It was not also necessary to teach that lesson at the commencement of Lord Dufferin's administration, since it was not then known what policy he would follow. But when Lord Dufferin has shown the nature of his policy by following a spirited foreign policy, by trampling upon public opinion, by showing want of sympathy for natives, and by oppressing helpless natives by taking the side of Anglo-Indians, Dr. Hunter has shown to Lord Dufferin that Akbar acted wisely in pursuing a liberal policy, and that Lord Dufferin is acting unwisely in rejecting that policy. The more the number of advisers like Dr. Hunter increases, the better, for in that case Lord Dufferin's opinion may be changed. Will Lord Dufferin disregard the historical lesson taught by the historian?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

89. The same paper asks has any one considered whether the second letter alleged to have been written by Dhuleep Singh, which has created so great a sensation,

has really been written by him? Does the man who will conspire with France or Russia write of this beforehand to the *Bombay Times*? Can any one also tell where Dhuleep Singh is now? Cannot the man who may be prevented by the English Government from coming to India be also prevented by it from going to Germany, France, or Russia?

SOM PRAKASH,
July 12th, 1886.

90. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th July, says that to oppress a woman is to act like a coward, and to oppress a woman in the reign of a female sovereign is to insult that sovereign. The Government is

showing its cowardice and disrespect for the Queen by its oppression of women. The ill-treatment of the Begum of Bhopal is an instance of the India Government's oppression of women. As, on the one hand, the Maharani of Tikari died prematurely owing to her having a wicked and ignorant man for her husband, the Begum of Bhopal was, on the other hand, greatly aided in the work of administration by her educated and intelligent husband, Nawab Sadik Hossein. In order to thrust upon the Maharani of Tikari her incompetent husband as her manager, the English Government in a manner killed her. It has also tried to ruin the Bhopal State by appointing a stranger as its Minister by banishing the competent husband of the Begum without any fault on his part. The English Government has again shewn meanness in not sanctioning the appointment of the Minister nominated by the Begum, and in appointing as Minister one who is not a man of her choice.

SOM PRAKASH.

91. The same paper says that from the bold manifesto issued by Dhuleep Singh, it sometimes thinks that

his mind is in an unhealthy state, but it thinks again that it is not unnatural that such words should come out of the mouth of a prince whom the English Government has deprived of everything by deceit. Even a heart of stone melts at the

thought of Dhuleep Singh's misery. The English have forgotten that they will have to one day account before God for their treatment of Dhuleep Singh. Dhuleep Singh has rejected the allowance given by the English Government, and has begged for help from the Indian princes and people. This spectacle of Dhuleep Singh's asking for help like a beggar makes one weep. Fie upon Englishmen. They should not have trampled upon righteousness in this manner. A civilized nation can never deprive a minor of his State as the English have done. Dhuleep Singh only wanted to come to India and to have his paternal properties back. Is this desire improper and seditious? Will the English Government derive any benefit, or will its glory be increased if Dhuleep Singh seeks the protection of some European Power? Supposing Russia to undertake to maintain Dhuleep Singh, will it be well for the English? Should the English increase the number of enemies of India at this time of difficulty? If Dhuleep Singh had been allowed to come to India, he would have probably given up all claims to his paternal properties on the receipt of 50 thousand pounds. But the English did not see that. If Dhuleep Singh enters into an alliance with a European king for injuring the English, to say nothing of 50 thousand pounds, a sum of money equal to the value of Dhuleep Singh's paternal properties will be spent.

92. Referring to the remark made by Baboo Pratap Chandra Mazumdar, that the educated Bengalis are disloyal, the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 13th, 1886.

Discontent of educated natives.

July, says that though Bengalis are not rebels like the sepoys in 1857, yet the fact cannot be denied that they are discontented. Many native papers try to suppress the fact of the existence of the discontent. If the people are oppressed, if they cannot get enough to eat, they cannot help being discontented, and those who make the spirit of discontent existing in the country known to the rulers should not be blamed. The writer thinks that both the ruler and the ruled would suffer if the fact of the discontent were suppressed. The writer is obliged to speak out from a sense of duty that the educated natives are discontented. They have received liberal education: they aspire to become useful to the State. But when they finish their education they cannot earn their livelihood, while thousands of European dunces get five hundred rupees a month. Is not this a just reason for discontent? The natives receive English education in colleges; they learn to think independently; they understand the advantages of liberty, and they desire for the improvement of the country. They read of the constitutional Government of England and of its advantages, and they aspire to secure some of the advantages for their country; but they are seized with despair when they enter the world. The English give them a certain kind of education, and then throw them into a field of life quite unsuited to their habits. This makes them discontented. The writer thinks that if the people are to be kept contented, either high education is to be abolished, or provision should be made for the livelihood of educated natives, and for giving them a hand in the government of their country.

93. The same paper says that the Finance Committee's attention has been directed to the reduction of State expenditure, but it has no power to say much on

SOM PRAKASH.

The Finance Committee.

the subject. The loss by exchange can be greatly diminished. Why are Indian pensioners paid in English money in England? Why does the Secretary of State purchase stores in England? Can they not be procured in India?

94. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 15th July, says that the *Spectator* newspaper of Bombay and Babu Protap Chunder Mazumdar both have asserted that

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 15th, 1886.

Lord Dufferin and the native press.

the rumour of Lord Dufferin's sending a despatch to the Secretary of State for gagging the native press is false. If so, Lord Dufferin could easily have contradicted the rumour by sending a few lines through the Press Commissioner's office. The native press would not then have been misled by the unfounded rumour.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SAHACHAR,
July 7th, 1886.

95. The *Sahachar*, of the 7th July, referring to the following remarks of the *Englishman*—"We were glad to learn from a large deputation of the leading Mahomedans of Calcutta which waited at the *Englishman* office yesterday that the utmost confidence is felt in Syud Amir Hossein as a representative in educational and other matters affecting the welfare of his fellow-countrymen in Bengal," says that Hindus are not dissatisfied with the appointment of Syud Amir Hossein as a member of the Legislative Council because he is a Mussulman, but because he was appointed a member of the Council in spite of there being far abler men among natives. Patriotic Mussulmans also should be dissatisfied with his appointment under these circumstances. In the Council native members will have to compete with, and hold their own against eminent Anglo-Indians. They will have to show the utmost ability and independence. People are expressing dissatisfaction at Syud Amir Hossein's appointment, because they doubt whether he will be able to show such ability and independence. People did not express dissatisfaction when Syud Ahmed of Aligur was appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

URDU GUIDE,
July 8th, 1886.

96. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 8th July, says that the Mussulman community is thanking Lord Dufferin for appointing Syud Amir Hossein as a member of the Viceregal Council. The writer asks, why should there not be now, as under Lord Lytton, two Mussulman members both in the Viceregal and the Bengal Council? To keep two Hindu members in the Councils, and not to keep two Mussulman members in them, is to feed those whose stomach is full and to starve those that are hungry.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 9th, 1886.

97. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 9th July, says that imprisonment for debt is a barbarous practice. It has been abolished in all civilized countries. It should be abolished from the Indian Empire too.

SAMAYA,
July 9th, 1886.

98. The *Samaya*, of the 9th July, does not approve of the idea of Mr. Ilbert that, because there is no law for imprisonment for debt in England, it should not be allowed in India also. The writer thinks that the abolition of imprisonment for debt will cause great loss owing to the course the law has taken in this country. The system of many brothers' living in joint families will make the realization of debts a very difficult affair. The interest of money lent will rise higher and higher. The creditors are obliged to go to court in those cases alone in which they cannot otherwise realize their dues. If Government is desirous of protecting the innocent, it does not require any new law for the purpose. A helpless debtor can easily seek the protection of the insolvency court.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 12th, 1886.

99. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th July, agrees with Mr. Ilbert in thinking that helpless debtors should not be imprisoned. Imprisonment for debt is a practice of barbarous nations. If this system is applied to the case of the poor, dark stains will be affixed to English law.

100. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 14th July, says that the abolition of imprisonment for debt will raise great difficulties in commercial and ordinary transactions. Some say that the abolition will help Government instead of helping debtors, inasmuch as money-lenders afraid to lend will invest money in Government securities : and so Government will get money at a small interest. If this is not wholly true, there is some truth in it. If the Bill is passed at all in spite of the protests of the people, let it be introduced in the North-Western Provinces alone, and let the clause that it may be introduced in any province at the option of the Local Government be omitted.

Imprisonment for debts.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 14th, 1886.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

101. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 9th July, says that before order has been restored in Bhopal, Lord Dufferin has ordered the Nizam to appoint an efficient Minister in place of Sir Salar Jung. What has Salar Jung done ?

Lord Dufferin and Native States.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 9th, 1886.

102. The *Al Punch*, of the 9th July, gives a cartoon in which Sir Lepel Griffin is represented as holding two cakes, named Indore and Gwalior, before Lord Dufferin, who is represented as going to devour these.

Lord Dufferin and Indore and Gwalior.

AL PUNCH,
July 9th, 1886.

103. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 10th July, says that Government has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of a Native State. But it has interfered in the affairs of Bhopal against the will of its ruler, the Begum. It is rumoured that Government will interfere in the affairs of Cashmere and Hyderabad. If Salar Jung resigns his appointment in the Nizam's territories, Lord Dufferin will appoint an Englishman as Minister of the State. It is not proper for Lord Dufferin to interfere in the affairs of Native States.

Government interference in Native States.

BHARAT, BASI,
July 10th, 1886.

104. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 14th July, says that if the young Scindhia, who is a smart boy, be placed under the care of a European tutor, he will be spoiled.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

SAMVAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,
July 14th, 1886.

URIYA PAPERS.

105. The *Samvād Bahikā*, of the 1st July, regrets to find that the number of senior scholarships for the division of Orissa is very small. The paper is of opinion that the number of such scholarships should be increased in consideration of the backwardness of the natives of Orissa in English education.

Senior scholarships for Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
July 1st, 1886.

106. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 3rd July, learns that the Viceroy dismissed a Bengali clerk of his establishment, who was suspected of giving out office news to the press. As the news were respecting the gagging of the native newspapers and the suppression of political associations in India, the paper suspects that His Excellency must have written something to the above effect in his secret despatch to the Secretary of State for India.

A dismissed Bengali clerk.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
July 3rd, 1886.

107. The death of Scindhia, like that of his illustrious rival, the Holkar, is mourned by all the newspapers in Orissa. The *Sebaka* in particular devotes a large number of lines to a graphic description of the useful and warlike careers of the deceased and his predecessors.

Scindhia and Holkar.

SEBAKA,
July 3rd, 1886.

UTKAL DIPIKA.
July 3rd, 1886.

108. The *Utkal Dipika* grieves to find that Kujang, an important estate in the Cuttack district, should have been the scene of discord, petty strife, and nasty police cases, fostered by the colliding interests of the Court of Wards and the mother of the Maharaja of Burdwan. It therefore requests Government to put a stop to all such quarrels which, by whomsoever incited, result in the end in the oppression of the ryots. The paper, brings the conduct of Mr. Bodam in connection with such quarrels, prominently to the notice of the public, as he, by his overbearing, mischievous, and haughty bearing, has implicated himself in certain criminal suits, which are now under the consideration of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kendrapara.

Disputes in Kujang.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

109. Referring to the suggestions of the Finance Committee regarding the payment of two-thirds of the salaries of European officers to native officers holding similar posts, the same paper remarks that the suggestions, if carried out, will prove very unjust. The paper is prepared to allow higher salaries to Europeans for posts reserved for them, but it would on no account allow the salaries of native officers to be cut down in the case of posts that are open both to natives and Europeans.

The Finance Committee and salaries of native officials.

SEBAKA,
July 3rd, 1886.

110. Referring to the visitation of the coast of Orissa by storm-waves, the *Sebaka* goes on to make the following remarks :—

The storm-waves in Orissa.

* * * * *

On reference to old correspondence and records, Mr. Metcalfe comes to the conclusion that Orissa has frequently been visited by storm-waves, and that every ninth year the sea-coast has suffered from the effects of a cyclone. If that be the state of things, the only way to protect the sea-coast population is by erecting embankments all along the sea-coast.

SEBAKA.

111. The same paper has the following short paragraph on the Indian Bankruptcy Bill :—

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill.

A heavy and important Bill, by name "The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886," has been introduced into the Legislative Council of India by Mr. Ilbert. 'No doubt a consolidated Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act is necessary for the whole of India and British Burmah. The present Bill has been framed in accordance with humane principles, which we greatly approve.

SEBAKA.

The Pooree Municipality and interference with Hindu observances.

112. The same paper criticises an action of the Pooree Municipality in the following way :—

"We are glad to learn that the Pooree Municipality are taking urgent measures to protect the people of that town and their gods against all possible evils which might come in the trail of the *Rathjatra festival*; but one of their measures seems like an interference with the religious observances of the Hindus. We allude to their order prohibiting bathing in the *Narendra* tank, which is one of the *Punchatirthas*. If bathing in *Narendra* is enjoined as a religious observance in the Hindu Shastras, how can the Municipality order its prohibition without laying itself open to the charge of *religious interference*?"

SEBAKA.

113. Referring to the proposal of Mr. S. Dutt regarding the abolition of the Uriya language, and the substitution of Bengali in its place, the same paper concludes its remarks in the following way :—

Uriya vs. Bengali.

"Mr. Dutt cleverly makes out, thanks to his perceptive genius, a case of grievance, for he quietly puts in a clause to the effect that the *Bengali language has been proscribed in the Orissa schools*. This is an unfair and

unjust remark on Government. Had he had more experience, he would have easily found out that such of the Bengali residents as wish to teach Bengali to their children in any school in Orissa may do so, but that Government won't bear any part of the cost of such teaching. This is, even according to Mr. Dutt, just, for he remarks further on that it was *the just policy which Sir George Campbell instituted*. Why then rebel, sir, against the *just policy* of Government? If there are any natives of Orissa who ought to be grieved on account of this policy, they are not the Bengalis, but the *Mahomedans*, whose *Urdu* has not been sufficiently recognised in the vernacular schools of Orissa, and whose number, according to the last census returns, is infinitely larger than that of the Bengalis, and whose old proverbial loyalty forms so marked a contrast to the clamorousness of the latter, and who have never aired their sentimental grievances in the columns of newspapers. Even taking the subject in the light of a grievance, we find the grievances of *Uriyas* are larger in number than those of Bengalis. Notwithstanding the presence of a large number of *Uriyas* in Calcutta, that rich municipality has not spent a farthing for the study of the *Uriya* language by their children. The inhuman policy of the educational authorities of Midnapore is driving out the *Uriya* language from the pathsalas of *Dantun* and *Highli*. In fact the *Uriya* of those two parts of Orissa have become so debased as to pass under a different name, namely, *Rhedi Uriyas*. We would advise the Midnapore authorities either to imitate the example of the Madras and Central Provinces authorities, who with all their affection for *Telegu* and *Maharti*, respectively, have not abolished the *Uriya* language from the pathsalas of Gangam, Sambalpore, and the outlying districts, or make over *Dantun* and *Highli* to us that they may be incorporated with Orissa, from which they have been so imprudently snatched away.

* * * * *

Whatever may be the future language of India, it must derive its words from each of the existing languages, while the whole mass will be modelled and chiselled by the English and the Sanscrit. The problem is very difficult to solve, and we therefore leave it to the *specialists*. As regards the *Uriyas* they are content at present with their mother tongue, and should they be forced untimely to give up their own language, they would rather adopt English than have anything to do with the *effeminate Bengali language*."

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 17th July 1886.

